

英検準1級 対策プリント

第4回 | 語彙・読解・ライティング・スピーキング 総合演習

収録	語彙・語法 15問／長文空所補充 3問／内容一致 5問／ライティング 2問／スピーキング 5問
取り組み方	問題ページを先に解き、解答・解説ページで確認しましょう。英作文・スピーキングは自分の答えを作ってから模範解答を参照します。
原本について	問題文・選択肢・正答・解説・模範解答は、準1級問題原本の該当IDから変更せず掲載しています。

名前：_____ 実施日：_____

PART 1

語彙・語法 | 短文の語句空所補充

最も適切な語句を1～4から一つ選びなさい。

1. The government is trying to () the gap between urban and rural schools.

1. narrow
2. scatter
3. reverse
4. divide

2. The committee was asked to () the proposal carefully before approving it.

1. scrutinize
2. inherit
3. duplicate
4. conceal

3. The law was designed to () employers from discriminating on the basis of age.

1. prohibit
2. enable
3. persuade
4. expose

4. The evidence is () and therefore cannot be used to support a general claim.

1. anecdotal
2. concrete
3. neutral
4. universal

5. The mayor's apology did little to () the anger of residents who had lost their homes.

1. appease
2. preserve
3. compile
4. convert

6. The journalist was careful to () fact from speculation in the article.

1. distinguish
2. allocate
3. acquire
4. justify

7. The proposal was rejected because its benefits were too () to measure reliably.

1. intangible
2. visible
3. immediate
4. legal

8. The council promised to () the concerns raised during the public meeting.

1. address
2. inherit
3. withdraw
4. conceal

PART 1

語彙・語法 | 短文の語句空所補充 (続き)

9. The report was criticized for () the role that local communities had played in the project.

1. understating
2. enhancing
3. clarifying
4. acquiring

10. The committee rejected the claim because it was based on a () assumption.

1. speculative
2. conclusive
3. routine
4. visible

11. The needs of passengers should () when the station is redesigned.

1. take precedence
2. take place
3. take turns
4. take effect

12. The two reports are () on the issue of whether the policy reduced crime.

1. at odds
2. in charge
3. on duty
4. at ease

13. The company acted () its customers by recalling the product immediately.

1. in the interests of
2. on account of
3. in contrast to
4. at the expense of

14. The committee could not () the possibility that the data had been altered.

1. rule out
2. turn down
3. put off
4. bring in

15. The new tax is expected to () a modest increase in public revenue.

1. bring about
2. bring up
3. bring along
4. bring down

PART 2

長文の語句空所補充

本文を読み、各空所に入る最も適切な語句を1～4から一つ選びなさい。

Cities often regulate street performances to balance artistic expression with the needs of nearby residents and businesses. A permit system can [1] performers by explaining where and when they may play. However, rules that are too restrictive may [2] the spontaneous character that makes street music attractive. Several cities now consult performers and local residents before revising their policies. This approach helps officials identify concerns that might otherwise be [3].

16. Which word best fits [1]?

1. benefit
2. displace
3. exclude
4. conceal

17. Which word best fits [2]?

1. undermine
2. confirm
3. inherit
4. restore

18. Which word best fits [3]?

1. overlooked
2. measured
3. celebrated
4. predicted

PART 3

長文の内容一致選択

本文を読み、各問いに対する最も適切な答えを1～4から一つ選びなさい。

Discussions of remote work often focus on productivity, commuting, and work-life balance. Less attention is paid to informal learning: the knowledge employees acquire through quick questions, overheard conversations, and observing how experienced colleagues handle problems. In a shared office, a new employee may learn how to phrase a difficult email simply by seeing a supervisor revise one. Such lessons are rarely listed in a training manual.

Remote teams have developed ways to replace some of these opportunities. They may keep written records of decisions, hold short online question-and-answer sessions, or pair new staff members with mentors. These practices can make knowledge more accessible, especially to employees who might hesitate to interrupt a busy colleague in person. Written records also have the advantage of being searchable later.

Still, researchers caution against assuming that digital tools automatically solve the problem. If every discussion takes place in a private message, useful information remains hidden from most of the team. If meetings are too formal, junior employees may not feel comfortable asking basic questions. Managers therefore need to create spaces for low-stakes interaction as well as efficient task coordination. The goal is not to reproduce every feature of an office online, but to ensure that employees can continue learning from one another.

19. What is “informal learning” in the passage?

1. Training that occurs only after work hours.
2. Knowledge gained through everyday interactions and observation.
3. Information found only in official manuals.
4. A method for evaluating productivity.

20. What advantage of written records is mentioned?

1. They prevent all misunderstandings.
2. They make meetings unnecessary.
3. They can be searched later.
4. They are less accessible to new employees.

21. Why might digital tools fail to support learning?

1. Remote workers never use them.
2. Private messages can hide useful information from others.
3. They make employees too productive.
4. They require employees to commute.

22. What does the passage imply about overly formal meetings?

1. They may discourage junior employees from asking simple questions.
2. They are better for mentoring than informal sessions.
3. They should be replaced by private messages.
4. They make decisions easier to search.

23. What is the author’s main recommendation?

1. Require all employees to work in an office.
2. Copy every office routine exactly online.
3. Combine efficient coordination with opportunities for casual learning.
4. Limit communication to written records.

PART 4A

記述式問題

Write an English summary of the passage in 60–70 words.

Museums have begun using digital labels that visitors can access on their phones. These labels can offer translations, videos, and detailed background without crowding gallery walls with text. On the other hand, some visitors prefer not to use screens while viewing art, and not everyone has a smartphone or enough data access. For this reason, many museums provide digital information as an option while continuing to display essential facts in the gallery itself.

解答欄

PART 4B

記述式問題

TOPIC: Should governments limit the use of facial-recognition technology in public places?

Write an essay in 120–150 words. Use TWO of the POINTS below to support your answer.

Structure: introduction, main body, and conclusion.

POINTS: Privacy / Crime prevention / Accuracy / Government responsibility

解答欄

PART 5

スピーキング | Card 4: Workplace Mentoring

カードを見て、設問に答えましょう。カードの内容は原本の4-panel illustration specificationに基づいています。

Picture 1

A new employee looks uncertain while reading a difficult client request at her desk.

Picture 2

Her manager introduces her to an experienced colleague and explains the mentoring arrangement.

Picture 3

The mentor and new employee meet regularly, compare case notes, and discuss how to respond to clients.

Picture 4

Months later, the former new employee confidently helps another newcomer prepare for an important meeting.

スピーキング | Questions

1. Please narrate the four pictures in about two minutes.
2. Do you think mentoring is important for new employees?
3. What qualities make someone a good mentor?
4. Some people prefer to learn by making mistakes on their own. Is this a good approach?
5. Do you think workers will change jobs more often in the future?

解答・解説

PART 1 語彙・語法

1. The government is trying to () the gap between urban and rural schools.

正答：narrow

解説：narrow the gap は「格差を縮める」。

2. The committee was asked to () the proposal carefully before approving it.

正答：scrutinize

解説：scrutinize は「綿密に調べる」。提案を承認前に精査する文脈に合う。

3. The law was designed to () employers from discriminating on the basis of age.

正答：prohibit

解説：prohibit A from -ing で「Aが～することを禁じる」。

4. The evidence is () and therefore cannot be used to support a general claim.

正答：anecdotal

解説：anecdotal は「逸話的な」。一般論の根拠には弱い。

5. The mayor's apology did little to () the anger of residents who had lost their homes.

正答：appease

解説：appease は「（怒りを）なだめる」。

6. The journalist was careful to () fact from speculation in the article.

正答：distinguish

解説：distinguish A from B で「AとBを区別する」。

7. The proposal was rejected because its benefits were too () to measure reliably.

正答：intangible

解説：intangible は「形のない・測定しにくい」。

8. The council promised to () the concerns raised during the public meeting.

正答：address

解説：address は「（問題・懸念に）対処する」。

9. The report was criticized for () the role that local communities had played in the project.

正答：understating

解説：understate は「過小評価して述べる」。地域住民の役割を十分に評価していない文脈。

10. The committee rejected the claim because it was based on a () assumption.

正答：speculative

解説：speculative は「推測に基づく」。確かな根拠のない仮定を表す。

11. The needs of passengers should () when the station is redesigned.

正答：take precedence

解説：take precedence over ～ は「～より優先される」。

12. The two reports are () on the issue of whether the policy reduced crime.

正答：at odds

解説：be at odds on/about ～ は「～について対立している」。

13. The company acted () its customers by recalling the product immediately.

正答：in the interests of

解説：in the interests of ～ は「～の利益のために」。自主回収の目的を表す自然な表現。

14. The committee could not () the possibility that the data had been altered.

正答：rule out

解説：rule out は「可能性を除外する」。

15. The new tax is expected to () a modest increase in public revenue.

正答：bring about

解説：bring about は「引き起こす」。

解答・解説

PART 2 長文の語句空所補充

16. Which word best fits [1]?

正答：benefit

解説：許可制度が分かりやすいルールを示すことで演奏者の利益になる。

17. Which word best fits [2]?

正答：undermine

解説：過度な制限が自発性を損なう。

18. Which word best fits [3]?

正答：overlooked

解説：意見聴取により見落とされがちな懸念を把握する。

解答・解説

PART 3 長文の内容一致選択

19. What is “informal learning” in the passage?

正答：Knowledge gained through everyday interactions and observation.

解説：短い質問、会話、観察を通じて得る知識。

20. What advantage of written records is mentioned?

正答：They can be searched later.

解説：後から検索できる点が利点。

21. Why might digital tools fail to support learning?

正答：Private messages can hide useful information from others.

解説：情報が個別メッセージに閉じると共有されない。

22. What does the passage imply about overly formal meetings?

正答：They may discourage junior employees from asking simple questions.

解説：質問しにくい雰囲気になる可能性。

23. What is the author’s main recommendation?

正答：Combine efficient coordination with opportunities for casual learning.

解説：結論は task coordination と low-stakes interaction の両立。

模範解答・評価観点

PART 4A 英文要約

語数指定：60–70 words

模範解答：Digital museum labels can offer translations, videos, and detailed background without filling galleries with text. However, some visitors prefer to view art without screens, and others may lack convenient phone access. Many museums therefore treat digital information as an optional supplement while continuing to provide essential facts in the gallery so that all visitors can understand the exhibition. This preserves access for everyone.

評価観点・注記：内容・構成・語彙・文法。原文の丸写しではなく、主要な関係を自分の英語で簡潔にまとめる。

模範解答・評価観点

PART 4B 意見論述

語数指定：120–150 words

模範解答：I think governments should limit the use of facial-recognition technology in public places. First, privacy must be protected. People should not feel that every movement is being recorded and analyzed without a clear reason. Strict limits on data storage and access are essential. Second, accuracy is a serious concern. A mistaken identification can cause an innocent person to be questioned, denied services, or treated unfairly. Governments should require independent testing and allow people to challenge decisions based on the technology. Facial recognition may sometimes help prevent crime, but convenience should not outweigh basic rights. For these reasons, its use should be limited, transparent, and subject to strong public oversight. Such safeguards are necessary in any democratic society that respects individual freedom.

解説：立場を明確にし、POINTSから2つを選び、それぞれを具体的に説明する。模範解答は一例であり、反対の立場でも論理的なら可。

評価観点・注記：内容・構成・語彙・文法。問いに直接答え、選んだ2つのPOINTSと理由・具体例を一貫させる。

PART 5 スピーキング

1. Please narrate the four pictures in about two minutes.

正答：自由発話

解説：準1級ではナレーションは時制・つながり・情報量、意見質問は理由と具体化が重要。模範は答え方の一例。

模範解答：A new employee received a difficult request from a client, but she was unsure how to respond. She was afraid of making a mistake because she had only recently joined the company. Her manager noticed this problem and introduced her to an experienced colleague who agreed to become her mentor. They began meeting regularly to discuss difficult cases and review client communication. Gradually, the new employee became more confident and learned how to explain her decisions clearly. Several months later, another newcomer joined the team. The former new employee was then able to share her experience and help the new colleague prepare for an important meeting.

評価観点・注記：発音・語彙・文法・情報量・積極的なコミュニケーション。意見は結論☑理由☑具体例の順を意識する。

2. Do you think mentoring is important for new employees?

正答：自由発話

解説：準1級ではナレーションは時制・つながり・情報量、意見質問は理由と具体化が重要。模範は答え方の一例。

模範解答：Yes. It can build confidence, share practical knowledge, and help newcomers feel connected to the organization.

評価観点・注記：発音・語彙・文法・情報量・積極的なコミュニケーション。意見は結論☑理由☑具体例の順を意識する。

3. What qualities make someone a good mentor?

正答：自由発話

解説：準1級ではナレーションは時制・つながり・情報量、意見質問は理由と具体化が重要。模範は答え方の一例。

模範解答：A good mentor listens carefully, gives specific feedback, is patient, and explains not only what to do but why.

評価観点・注記：発音・語彙・文法・情報量・積極的なコミュニケーション。意見は結論☑理由☑具体例の順を意識する。

4. Some people prefer to learn by making mistakes on their own. Is this a good approach?

正答：自由発話

解説：準1級ではナレーションは時制・つながり・情報量、意見質問は理由と具体化が重要。模範は答え方の一例。

模範解答：Mistakes can teach valuable lessons, but guidance can prevent serious errors and make learning more efficient. A balance is best.

評価観点・注記：発音・語彙・文法・情報量・積極的なコミュニケーション。意見は結論☑理由☑具体例の順を意識する。

5. Do you think workers will change jobs more often in the future?

正答：自由発話

解説：準1級ではナレーションは時制・つながり・情報量、意見質問は理由と具体化が重要。模範は答え方の一例。

模範解答：Probably, because technology and career expectations are changing. This makes continuous learning and transferable skills increasingly important.

評価観点・注記：発音・語彙・文法・情報量・積極的なコミュニケーション。意見は結論☑理由☑具体例の順を意識する。